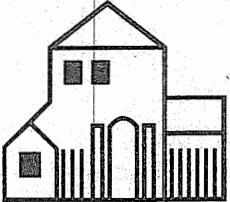


# **Exhibit F**

R A N D O M  H O U S E

# Webster's

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## army-navy store to arroba

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rylinae, traveling in vast swarms and preying mainly on other insects. Also called **driver ant**.

**ar/my-na/vy store**, *n.* a retail store that sells surplus military goods.

**army-worm** (är'mē wŭrm'), *n.* any of the larvae of several noctuid moths, esp. *Pseudaletia unipuncta*, that often travel in large numbers over a region destroying crops. [1735-45, Amer.]

**Arne** (ärn), *n.* **Thomas Augustine**, 1710-78, English composer of operas.

**Arn'hem** (är'n'hēm, är'nēm), *n.* a city in the central Netherlands, on the Rhine River: World War II battle 1944. 128,717.

**Arn'hem Land** or **Arn'hem-land**, *n.* a region in N Northern Territory, Australia: site of Aborigine reservation.

**ar-ni-ca** (är'ni kə), *n., pl. -cas*, any composite plant of the genus *Arnica*, having opposite leaves and yellow flower heads. [1745-55; < NL; of uncert. orig.]

**Ar-no** (är'nō), *n.* a river flowing W from central Italy to the Ligurian Sea. 140 mi. (225 km) long.

**Ar-nold** (är'nld), *n.* 1. **Benedict**, 1741-1801, American general in the Revolutionary War who became a traitor. 2. **Matthew**, 1822-88, English poet and literary critic. 3. his father, **Thomas**, 1795-1842, English clergyman, educator, and historian.

**ar-oid** (är'oid, är'), *adj.* 1. belonging to the arum family. —*n.* 2. any plant of the arum family. [1875-80; < NL *Arum*] (see ARUM FAMILY) + -oid]

**a-roit** (ə roint'), *imperative verb*. Obs. begone: *Aroit thee, varlet!* [1595-1605; of uncert. orig.]

**a-ro-ma** (ə rō'mə), *n., pl. -mas*. 1. a distinctive, usu. agreeable odor; fragrance: the aroma of freshly brewed coffee. 2. the bouquet of a wine. 3. a pervasive characteristic or quality: an aroma of mystery. [1175-1225; ME *aromat* < OF < L *aromat-*, s. of *aroma* aromatic substance < Gk *aroma*] —*Syn.* See **PERFUME**.

**Ar-o-ma-ni-an** or **Ar-u-ma-ni-an** (är'ə mā'nē ən, -mā'n'yən), *n.* a Balkan Romance language spoken in scattered communities in N Greece, S Albania, and adjacent areas of Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

**ar-o-ma-ther-a-py** (ə rō'mə thər'ə pē), *n.* 1. the use of fragrances to affect or alter a person's mood or behavior. 2. treatment of facial skin by the application of fragrant floral and herbal substances. [1980-85]

**ar-o-mat-ic** (är'ə mat'ik), *adj.* 1. having an aroma; fragrant or sweet-scented; odoriferous. 2. of or pertaining to an aromatic compound. —*n.* 3. a plant, drug, or medicine yielding a fragrant aroma. [1325-75; ME < MF] < LL < Gk] —*ar-o-mat'i-cal-ly*, *adv.* —*ar-o-mat-i-ness*, *n.*

**aromat'ic compound**, *n.* an organic compound that contains one or more benzene or equivalent heterocyclic rings; many such compounds have an agreeable odor. [1865-70]

**a-ro-ma-tize** (ə rō'mə tīz'), *v.t., -tized, -tizing*, to make aromatic. [1400-50; late ME < MF] < LL < Gk] —*a-ro-ma-ti-za'tion*, *n.* —*a-ro-ma-tiz'er*, *n.*

**A-roos-took** (ə rōos'tōok, -tik), *n.* a river flowing NE from N Maine to the St. John River. 140 mi. (225 km) long.

**a-rose** (ə rōz'), *v. pt. of* **ARISE**.

**a-round** (ə raund'), *adv.* 1. in a circle, ring, or the like; so as to surround: *The crowd gathered around.* 2. on all sides; about: *fenced in all around.* 3. in all directions from a center or point of reference: *They own the land for miles around.* 4. in a region about a place: *all the country around.* 5. in circumference: *The tree was 40 inches around.* 6. in a circular or rounded course: *to drive around the block.* 7. through a sequence or series, as of places or persons: *to show someone around.* 8. through a recurring period, as of time: *Lunchtime rolled around.* 9. by a circuitous or roundabout course: *The lane goes around past the stables.* 10. with a rotating course or movement: *The wheels turned around.* 11. in or to another or opposite direction, course, opinion, etc.: *She still and don't turn around.* 12. after our arguments, she finally came around. 13. back into consciousness: *The smelling salts brought her around.* 14. in circulation; action, etc.: nearby; about: *He hasn't been around lately.* 15. somewhere near or about; nearby: *I'll be around till noon.* 16. to a specific place: *Come around to see me.* —*prep.* 17. about; on all sides; encircling: *a halo around his head.* 18. so as to encircle, surround, or envelop: *to tie paper around a package.* 19. on the edge, border, or outer part of: *a skirt with fringe around the bottom.* 20. from place to place in; about: *to get around town.* 21. in all or various directions from: *to look around one.* 22. in the vicinity of: *the country around Boston.* 23. approximately; about: *around five o'clock.* 24. here and there in; people around the city. 25. somewhere in or near: *to stay around the house.* 26. to all or various parts of: *to wander around the park.* 27. so as to make a circuit about or partial circuit to the other side of: *to sail around a cape.* 28. reached by making a turn or partial circuit about: *the church around the corner.* 29. so as to revolve or rotate about a center or axis: *the earth's motion around its axis.* 30. personally close to: *all the advisers around the king.* 31. so as to overcome a difficulty: *They got around the lack of chairs by sitting on the floor.* —*Idiom.* 32. to have been around, to have had much worldly experience. [1250-1300; ME *around(e)*; see **A-**, **ROUND**]

**around-the-clock**, *adj.* all day and all night; constant. [1940-45]

**a-rouse** (ə rouz'), *v., a-roused, a-rous-ing*. —*v.t.* 1. to stir to action or strong response; excite: *to arouse a crowd; to arouse suspicion.* 2. to stimulate sexually. 3. to awaken; wake up. —*v.i.* 4. to become awake or aroused. [1585-95;  $A^{-}$  + *rouse*, on the model of **ARISE**] —*a-rous'a-bil-ty*, *n.* —*a-rous'a-ble*, *adj.* —*a-rous'al*, *n.* —*a-rous'er*, *n.*

**Arp** (ärp), *n.* **Hans** or **Jean** (zhän), 1887-1966, French painter and sculptor; one of the founders of dadaism.

**Ar-pád** (är'pád), *n.* died A.D. 907, Hungarian national hero.

**ar-pe-g-gio** (är'pēj'ō, -pēj'ō), *n., pl. -gi-os*. 1. the sounding of the notes of a chord in rapid succession instead of simultaneously. 2. a chord thus sounded. [1735-45; < It, *n.* der. of *arpeggiare* orig., to play the harp, der. of *arpa* HARP]

**ar-pent** (är'pant; Fr. är'pän'), *n., pl. -pents* (-pents; Fr. -pän'), an old French unit of area equal to about one acre (0.4 hectare), still used in the province of Quebec and in parts of Louisiana. [1570-80; < MF < L *arepennis* half-acre < Gaulish; akin to *Mr aircenn* unit of area]

**ar-que-bus** (är'kwə bəs), *n., pl. -bus-es*. HARBOR.

**arr.** 1. arranged. 2. arrangement. 3. arrival. 4. arrive.

**ar-rack** or **ar-ak** (är'æk, ə rak'), *n.* a distilled beverage; sp. of the Middle East, made from fermented grain, rice, or dates. [1535-1605; < Ar *araq* lit., sweat, juice]

**ar-rain** (ə rān'), *v.t., -rained, -rain-ing*. 1. to bring before a court to answer an indictment. 2. to accuse or charge in general; criticize adversely; censure. [1275-1325; ME *arainen* < AF *arainer*, OF *araisnier* =  $A^{-}$  + *raisnier* < VL *\*rationäre* to talk, reason, der. of L *ratio*; see **RATIO**] —*ar-rain'er*, *n.* —*ar-rain'ment*, *n.*

**Ar-ran** (är'ən), *n.* an island in SW Scotland, in the Firth of Clyde. 3705; 166 sq. mi. (430 sq. km).

**ar-range** (ə rānj'), *v., -ranged, -rang-ing*. —*v.t.* 1. to place in proper, desired, or convenient order. 2. to come to an agreement or understanding regarding. 3. to prepare or plan. 4. *a.* to adapt (a musical work) for particular instrumentation. *b.* ORCHESTRATE. —*v.i.* 5. to make plans or preparations: *They arranged for a conference on Wednesday.* 6. to make a settlement; come to an agreement: *to arrange for regular service.* [1325-75; ME *arayngen* < MF *aranger* =  $A^{-}$  + *ranger* to RANGE] —*ar-range'a-ble*, *adj.* —*ar-range'er*, *n.*

**ar-range-ment** (ə rānj'ment), *n.* 1. an act of arranging; state of being arranged. 2. the manner or way in which things are arranged. 3. an adjustment by agreement; settlement. 4. *Usu.*, **arrangements**, preparatory measures; plans; preparations: *Final arrangements have been made for the funeral.* 5. something arranged in a particular way: *a floral arrangement.* 6. a rescore of a musical composition. [1720-30; < F]

**ar-rant** (är'rənt), *adj.* 1. downright; thorough; unmitigated: *an arrant fool.* 2. wandering; errant. [1350-1400; ME, var. of **ERRANT**] —*ar-rant-ly*, *adv.*

**ar-ras** (är'əs), *n.* 1. a rich tapestry. 2. a wall hanging, as a tapestry or similar object. 3. a sturdy bobbin lace with a simple pattern. [1375-1425; late ME, after *Arras*, city in N France] —*ar-ras'ed*, *adj.*

**ar-ray** (ə rā'), *v., -rayed, -ray-ing*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to place in proper or desired order; marshal: *to array troops for battle.* 2. to clothe with garments, esp. of an ornamental kind. —*n.* 3. order or arrangement; as of troops drawn up for battle. 4. military force, esp. a body of troops. 5. a large and impressive grouping or organization: *an array of facts.* 6. regular order or arrangement: *an array of figures.* 7. a large group, number, or quantity of people or things. 8. attire; dress: *in fine array.* 9. a functional arrangement of interrelated objects or items of equipment: *an array of solar cells.* 10. *Math.*, *Statistics*. *a.* an arrangement of a series of terms according to value, as from largest to smallest. *b.* an arrangement of a series of terms in some geometric pattern, as in a matrix. [1250-1300; ME < AF *arayor*, OF *arayeyr* < VL *\*arrēdāre* to prepare = L *ar-AR* + VL *\*rēdāre* < Gmc; see **CORROY**] —*ar-ray'er*, *n.*

**ar-ray-al** (ə rā'al), *n.* 1. an act of arraying. 2. something that is arrayed. [1810-20]

**ar-rear** (ə rēr'), *n.* 1. *Usu.*, **arrears**, the state of being late in repaying a debt: *to be in arrears with mortgage payments.* 2. *Often*, **arrears**, a debt that remains unpaid. [1300-50; *n.* use of *arrear* (adv., now obs.), ME *arere* behind < MF < L *ad retrō*. See **AD-**, **RETRO-**]

**ar-rear-age** (ə rēr'ij), *n.* 1. the condition of being in arrears. 2. *Usu.*, **arrears**, the amount or amounts overdue. 3. *Archaic*, a thing or part kept in reserve. [1275-1325; ME < OF]

**ar-rest** (ə rest'), *v., -rested, -rest-ing*, *n.* —*v.t.* 1. to seize (a person) by legal authority; take into custody. 2. to catch and hold; engage: *A noise arrested our attention.* 3. to check the course of; stop: *to arrest a disease.* —*n.* 4. the taking of a person into legal custody, as by the police. 5. any seizure or taking by force. 6. an act of stopping or the state of being stopped. —*Idiom.* 7. *under arrest*, in custody of the police or other legal authorities. [1275-1325; ME *arresten* < AF, MF *arresten* < VL *\*arrestāre* to stop (see **AR-**, **REST**)] —*ar-rest'a-ble*, *adj.* —*ar-rest-ee*, *n.* —*ar-res'tive*, *adj.* —*ar-rest'ment*, *n.* —*Syn.* See **STOP**.

**ar-rest-ant** (ə res'tənt), *n.* a substance that interrupts the normal development of an insect. [1960-65]

**ar-rest-ing** (ə res'ting), *adj.* 1. attracting or capable of attracting attention or interest; striking. 2. making or having made an arrest: *the arresting officer.* [1840-50] —*ar-rest-ing-ly*, *adv.*

**ar-rēt**, arrangement.

**Ar-rhe-ni-us** (ä rā'nē əs), *n.* **Svante August**, 1859-1927, Swedish physicist and chemist.

**ar-rhyth-mi-a** (ə rīth'mē ə, ä rīth'), *n.* any disturbance in the rhythm of the heartbeat. [1885-90; < Gk *arrhythmia*. See **A-**, **RYTHM**, -**IA**] —*ar-rhyth'mic*, *ar-rhyth'mi-cal*, *adj.* —*ar-rhyth'mi-cal-ly*, *adv.*

**ar-ri-ère-ban** (är'rē er'ban', -bān'), *n.* 1. the summoning of the king's vassals for military service in medieval France. 2. the vassals summoned. [1515-25; < F, alter. (by assoc. with *arrière* behind, rear; see **ARREAR**) of OF *arban*, *herban* < Gmc; cf. OHG *hari* army, *ban* BAN]

**ar-rière-pen-sée** (ä ryer'pän sē') *n., pl. -pen-sées* (-pän sē'). French: a mental reservation; hidden motive.

**ar-ris** (är'ris), *n.* 1. a sharp ridge, as between adjoining channels of a Doric column. 2. the line, ridge, or hip formed by the meeting of two surfaces at an exterior angle. [1670-80; < MF *arreste*; see **ARÊTE**]

**ar-rival** (ə rī'val), *n.* 1. an act of arriving; a coming: *Their arrival was delayed by traffic.* 2. the reaching or attainment of any object or condition: *arrival at a peace treaty.* 3. the person or thing that arrives or has arrived. [1350-1400]

**ar-rive** (ə rīv'), *v.i., -rived, -riv-ing*. 1. to come to a certain point in the course of travel; reach one's destination: *We finally arrived in Rome.* 2. to come to be present: *The moment to act has arrived.* 3. to attain a position of success in the world. 4. *Archaic*, to happen. 5. **arrive at**, to reach or attain; come to. [1175-1225; ME < OF *ar(r)iver* < VL *\*arrīpere* to come to land, *v.* der. of L *ad ripam* to the riverbank] —*ar-riv'er*, *n.* —*ar-rive-dar-ci* (är'rē ve dar'chē), *interj.* Italian. until we see each other again.

**ar-riv-ism** (är'ə vīz'm), *n.* the conduct or condition of an arriviste. [1935-40; < F *arrivisme*]

**ar-riv-iste** (är'ə vīst'), *n.* a person who has recently acquired unaccustomed status or wealth; upstart. [1900-05; < F; see **ARRIVE**, -**IST**]

**ar-ro-ba** (ə rō'bə), *n., pl. -bas*. 1. a unit of weight of varying value, equal to 25.37 pounds avoirdupois (9.5 kilograms) in Mexico and to 32.38 pounds avoirdupois (12 kilograms) in Brazil. 2. a unit of liquid